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CLASSICAL CONFERENCE AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION, JULY 2-3, 1918

On July 2-3, at the University of Pittsburgh, in connection with the annual meeting of the National Education Association, there was a Conference on the Place of Classical Studies in War Modified Education. Professor Andrew Fleming West presided. About 125 persons were present, mostly from Pittsburgh and vicinity.

The programme was as follows: Opening Remarks, S. B. McCormick, Chancellor of the University of Pittsburgh; Readjustment of our Educational Ideas after the War, H. C. Tolman, Vanderbilt University; Justified Latin: Some Constructive Suggestions, Frances E. Sabin; Latin in the New World, Oliver W. Stewart, Associate Editor of the National Enquirer, Indianapolis; The Ancient Guardians of Good English, Edward P. Mitchell, Editor-in-Chief of the New York Sun; Junior High School Latin, Mrs. George B. Scott, Sigsbee High School, Grand Rapids; Latin in Place of German, Mary L. Breene, Peabody High School, Pittsburgh, and B. L. Ullman, University of Pittsburgh; The Practical Value of Latin in War Modified Education, Albert S. Perkins, Dorchester High School, Boston; Basis of Education in a Democracy, Wilbert L. Carr, University of Chicago High School; Discussion on the Formation of a National Classical League for the Improvement and Extension of Classical Education in the United States.

Unfortunately, unless unwarranted injustice is to be done to contributors whose papers were in hand before the close of the last volume of *THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY*, there is no room to give even abstracts of these papers; much less is there space to comment upon them. Mr. Stewart's paper was printed in the National Enquirer of July 4. Whether the other papers are to be published I do not know.

C. K.

PROPOSED NATIONAL CLASSICAL LEAGUE

In the preceding editorial, at the end of the programme of the Classical Conference, will be found this item: "Discussion on the Formation of a National Classical League for the Improvement and Extension of Classical Education in the United States".

The Classical Conference was organized in great haste, at a time when the programme of the National

Education Association was practically complete; hence, if material relating to the Conference was to appear at all in the Bulletins and Programmes of the meeting of the N. E. A., that material must be sent in at once¹. There was thus no time whatever for discussion or joint action with respect to the Conference, not even among the members of the General Advisory Committee of the Conference, which Professor West constituted as follows:

Officers of the Conference, A. F. West, Chairman, Chancellor S. B. McCormick (Pittsburgh), Honorary Chairman of the Local Committee, B. L. Ullman, University of Pittsburgh, Chairman of the Local Committee, Norman E. Henry, Peabody High School, Pittsburgh, Secretary of the Local Committee and of the Conference; Other Members, F. F. Abbott (Princeton), Jessie E. Allen (Girls High School, Philadelphia), Dean Gertrude H. Beggs (Minnesota), Campbell Bonner (Michigan, President of The Classical Association of the Middle West and South), Mary C. C. Bradford (President, 1917-1918, N. E. A.), Bessie R. Burchett (South Philadelphia High School), Edward Capps (Princeton), W. L. Carr (University of Chicago High School), J. W. Crabtree (Secretary, N. E. A.), B. L. D'Ooge (Michigan State Normal College), J. C. Egbert (Columbia), R. B. English (Washington and Jefferson College, President C. A. A. S.), H. R. Fairclough (Leland Stanford), George E. Howes (Williams, President Classical Association of New England), F. W. Kelsey (Michigan), Charles Knapp (Columbia, Secretary-Treasurer, C. A. A. S.), L. E. Lord (Oberlin, Secretary-Treasurer, Classical Association of the Middle West and South), J. H. McKenzie (Howe School, Howe, Indiana), Anna P. MacVay (Wadleigh High School, New York City), C. W. E. Miller (Johns Hopkins), F. J. Miller (Chicago), C. H. Moore (Harvard), H. C. Nutting (California), Susan Paxson (Central High School, Omaha), President Ellen F. Pendleton (Wellesley College), A. S. Perkins (Dorchester High School, Boston), Frances E. Sabin (Wisconsin), Paul Shorey (Chicago), A. E. Stearns (Phillips Academy, Andover), President M. Carey Thomas (Bryn Mawr), H. C. Tolman (Vanderbilt), M. N. Wetmore (Williams, Secretary-Treasurer, Classical Association of New England).

This General Advisory Committee had no meeting before the Classical Conference began; it had no conference even by mail. On Tuesday afternoon, July 2, between the first and the second session of the Conference, the following members of the Committee met, for two hours, at the Hotel Schenley (the other members of the Advisory Committee, including two who

¹The last issue of *THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY*, Volume II, had been already printed.

were in Pittsburgh, had no knowledge that this meeting was to be held): Messrs. West, Ullman, Carr, Howes, Knapp, Lord, Miller, Ullman, Misses MacVay and Sabin. It was unanimously agreed that, since there had been no time to secure opinions, even from members of the General Advisory Committee, it was inadvisable to take positive steps at the current Conference toward the formation of a National Classical League; there must be time, a year at least, for general and wide consideration of so important a matter. On formal motion, adopted by unanimous vote, the Chairman was authorized to present to the Classical Conference, next day, the following resolutions, as having the approval of so much of the General Advisory Committee as was named above:

Resolutions

(1) Resolved that the Conference favors the establishment of an American Classical League to supplement and reinforce existing Classical agencies and for the extension and improvement of Classical education.

(2) Resolved that the Chairman of this Conference be requested to appoint two other members to act with him in selecting a committee of not less than five nor more than nine members to act as a Temporary Executive Committee until the permanent organization of the League be effected and to draft a constitution to be submitted at a meeting to be held next year in connection with the National Education Association.

(3) Resolved that this Temporary Executive Committee be empowered to prepare the programme for a Classical Conference to be held next year in connection with the National Education Association and to do whatever else shall seem best to them for the promotion of the cause of Classical education.

(4) Resolved that the General Advisory Committee for 1918 be continued for the coming year and that the Temporary Executive Committee be authorized to augment its membership.

At the Classical Conference next day, July 3, these resolutions were unanimously adopted.

In the discussion which preceded the adoption of the Resolutions by the 10 members of the General Advisory Committee unanimous agreement was reached on certain points, by way of interpretation of the Resolutions:

(1) that the proposed National Classical League, if formed, was in no way to interfere with the existing great regional Classical Associations (The Classical Association of the Middle West and South, The Classical Association of New England, The Classical Association of the Atlantic States, The Classical Association of the Pacific States), but rather to supplement their work;

(2) that the four great regional Classical Associations should be carefully and fully consulted in connection with plans for the proposed National Classical League;

(3) that opinion as to the advisability of the formation of the proposed League and suggestions with respect to the *modus operandi* of such a League, should opinion favor the formation of the League, should be sought from all quarters, and carefully considered;

(4) that no positive steps to the formation of the proposed League should be taken, and that there should be no proselyting for members of such a League, until the Temporary Executive Committee should, after considering all opinions and all suggestions, reach conclusions, should lay those conclusions before the General Advisory Committee, and these conclusions should in turn be laid before the Classical Conference, to be held next July, in connection with the next annual meeting of the N. E. A.

In a circular dated at Princeton, July 25, Professor West announced that he had requested Professors F. F. Abbott (Princeton) and D. R. Stuart (Princeton) to act with him to select the Temporary Executive Committee, and that the three had selected the following Temporary Executive Committee:

A. E. Stearns, Phillips Academy, Andover; C. H. Moore (Harvard); Anna P. Mac Vay (Wadleigh High School, New York City); A. F. West, Chairman (Princeton); W. L. Carr (University of Chicago High School); Frances E. Sabin (Wisconsin); Susan Paxson (Central High School, Omaha); H. C. Nutting (California); H. C. Tolman (Vanderbilt).

Since THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY is the property of The Classical Association of the Atlantic States, it follows that, until the C. A. A. S. shall express itself on the subject of the formation of the proposed National Classical League, THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY cannot express any opinion concerning the need of the proposed League, or the wisdom of the plans that may finally be proposed as the *modus operandi* of such a League. The columns of THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY will not be open to propaganda for or against the proposed League, till the C. A. A. S., through its proper channels, acting on full information, shall determine its attitude on these and kindred subjects.

However, statements of fact with respect to the League will be printed, when such facts are available. Two such may close this editorial.

(1) The representatives of the C. A. A. S., The Classical Association of the Middle West, and The Classical Association of New England who were present at the meeting of part of the General Advisory Committee, referred to above, voted for the Resolutions (see above) with the distinct understanding

(a) that the proposed League, if and when established, should in no way duplicate, much less interfere with, the work of the four existing great regional Classical Associations, and should not in any way injure The Classical Journal or THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY, and

(b) that no steps toward actual organization of the proposed League should be taken until the four great regional Classical Associations had been fully and properly consulted and until after the action of the Classical Conference to be held next July in connection with the next meeting of the N. E. A.

(2) By unanimous action, the Executive Committees of three of the four great regional Classical Associations (The Classical Association of the Pacific States has not,

so far I know, spoken on this subject), have heartily approved the following *modus operandi* for a National Classical League, if such a League is to be organized:

(1) Cooperation of the four great regional Classical Associations, which will give at once a National Classical League, without further machinery or expense;

(2) The holding of a Classical Conference in connection with each annual meeting of the National Education Association.

(3) This Classical Conference and the resultant National Classical League shall be under the general auspices of the four great regional Classical Associations, and under the special care of the particular one of them within whose territory the annual meeting of the N. E. A. itself shall be held. The more immediate oversight of a given Conference shall rest with the nearest local Classical Club or Association; that is, the local committee of arrangements shall be constituted out of that Club or Association.

(4) A simple and practical way of organizing the Classical Conference and the League would be one more or less like the following:

(a) the putting of the Conference and the League under the general charge of the four great regional Classical Associations;

(b) the establishment of a Council to have general control of the Conference and of the League. This Council should be organized to contain, first, the President and the Secretary-Treasurer of each of the four great regional Classical Associations, secondly, additional members from each of these Associations, to be elected annually, either by the Association at its annual meeting, or by the Executive Committee of each Association.

(c) The President and the Secretary-Treasurer of that one of the four great Associations in whose territory the Conference is to be held in any given year shall be ipso facto President and Secretary of the Council for that year.

C. K.

THE REACTION OF SPAIN UPON ROME¹

It has been the custom in recent years to emphasize the importance, even the overwhelming predominance, of the external factor in the history of Rome, and in the development of the institutions which were wont to be called the contributions of Rome to world-civilization. The changes in the economic life of the Italian peninsula have been shown to be due not only to expansion, but also to the adoption of methods which were distinctly non-Roman in their nature, and which hastened the unfortunate separation of the Roman citizen-farmer from his ancestral *iugera*. The story of Roman religion is the story of Etruscan formalism which crystallized the old Roman faith, the story of Greek personification which made the Roman *numina* human individuals, who no longer awed a simple people by their very indefiniteness, the story of Oriental importations which

appealed to a community distracted by the ravages of an invader, and stirred out of its unemotional reticence by the complexities of international diplomacy and war. Even Roman law was affected on its theoretical side by Greek philosophical doctrines, and on its practical side by the adoption of the Oriental custom which made the despotic ruler the sole source of law.

With the working hypothesis that the history of Rome is to be interpreted to a large extent on the basis of foreign influence, or in the terms of its environment, I am in full accord. But I am not convinced that all of Rome's environment lay on one side, that the only foreign influence worthy of consideration was the Greco-Oriental. *Ex oriente lux* is an inspiring phrase, and its believers have caused the history of Rome to be rewritten in a manner which greatly increases our understanding. But was the West so benighted that its influence on Rome was negligible? Were there no faint gleams in the Western sky which were strong enough to reach the Italian peninsula? Finally, if the gleams be denied, is it not true that the very darkness of the West cast its cold shadows on the Roman State, vainly seeking the warm sunshine of an Eastern civilization?

These questions may be asked, I believe, when one considers that the problems of conquest and control of Spain were not solved for two centuries, that by the acquisition of the Three Gauls the Roman Empire was made half Western, in territory at least, and that during the first two centuries of the Principate a large proportion of the brains, the brawn, and the wealth of the Empire came from the Western provinces. The answers to these questions are obviously not to be given in a single paper. The pages which follow will be confined to a small portion of what seems to the writer to be a promising field for investigation.

The reaction of Spain upon Rome was felt at the beginning by the soldier and the administrator. Then the politician became aware of a Spanish Problem. Last of all came the economic and the cultural reactions. With reference to the final pair I have little to offer, but I hope to demonstrate the importance of Spain in the military, administrative, and political history of Rome.

The military details of the Roman conquest of Spain are not only meager, but are in a large measure untrustworthy. Still out of the confusion, the exaggeration, and the misinformation offered by the chroniclers of that portion of Roman history some measure of truth may be gleaned as to the character of the various campaigns which filled two centuries (218-19 B. C.).

Any attempt to give accurately the total number of Roman troops employed in Spain must fail. A rough estimate, however, will indicate the enormous outlay of men and money which the pacification of the Iberian peninsula necessitated. The bases of this estimate are the data of Livy, data which are manifestly excerpts from official records. In the extant portions of Livy's history are given the numbers of the troops allotted to the commanders of the Spanish provinces from 218 to

¹This paper was read before The Classical Club of Philadelphia on February 7, 1917.